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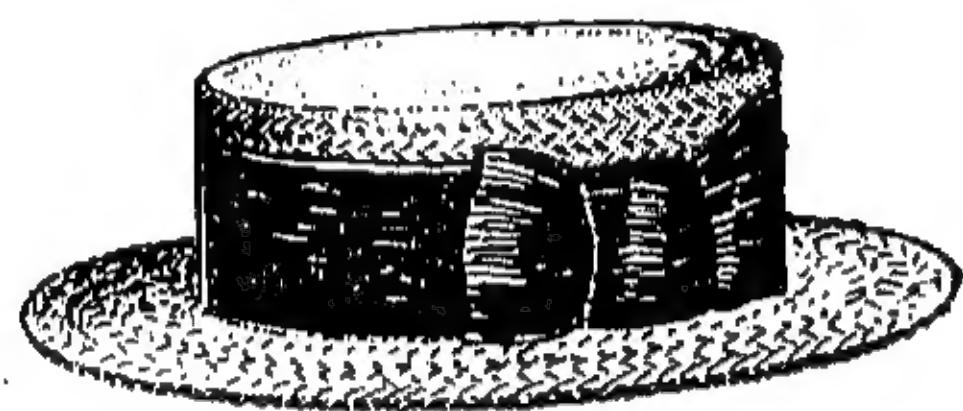
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WHY THE ALLIES INTER- VENED IN NORTH RUSSIA.

EXPLANATION AND DEFENCE.
[BY REAR-ADMIRAL KEMP, R.N. (RETIRED),
LATELY BRITISH SENIOR NAVAL OFFICER
IN NORTH RUSSIA.]

Allied active intervention first took the form of a naval landing at Murmansk and Pechenga in February and March of last year. Murmansk, at the head of the Kola inlet, is the Arctic terminus of the Murmansk-Petrograd railway and of the Peterhead submarine cable to the United Kingdom, and thus formed, at that time the sole means of direct telegraphic communication available to the Allies, and the only means of exit for the many thousands of Allied subjects who were flying for their lives from the anarchy prevailing in the interior. Pechenga, about 100 miles to the west of Kola inlet, is the nearest Russian port and settlement to the Norwegian and Finnish frontiers. Both places were menaced by a German-Finnish attack.

FIRST ALLIED ACTION.

The landing at Murmansk was effected without opposition from the Bolshevik armed forces of the place, consisting of some 1,500 naval sailors and a few Red and Railway Guards. Pechenga was occupied by a landing party from a British cruiser, which defeated and drove off an invading party of Finns who had crossed the frontier with the intention of occupying the settlement and harbour. The landing party were afterwards reinforced by the arrival at Murmansk of a French and an American cruiser. These operations were regularized by a definite arrangement between the senior representatives of the Allied Powers (including the United States) and the Murmansk Provincial Council.

By the arrangement in question the Allied Governments agreed to assist in the defence of Russian territory against German-Finnish invasion with all the forces they could spare for the purpose. The landing party were afterwards reinforced by the arrival at Murmansk of a French and an American cruiser. These operations were regularized by a definite arrangement between the senior representatives of the Allied Powers (including the United States) and the Murmansk Provincial Council.

German-Finnish designs on Russia may be shortly described as follows: Finland had been proclaimed a Republic, and was in a state of civil war, roughly, between the North and South, known respectively as White and Red Finland. The Germans had landed in the south, displaced the Red Finns, and practically annexed the country, with the active co-operation of White Finland whose share in the transaction was to be the annexation of the Murman Peninsula and all Karelia, roughly the territory between the Finnish border and the western shore of the White Sea.

The threat of German-Finnish invasion becoming more pronounced as time went on, the Allied Council at Versailles, in accordance with its agreement to assist with all forces that could be spared, sent Allied reinforcements which reached Murmansk towards the beginning of June, under Major-General Poole, who had been nominated by the Versailles Council as Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in North Russia.

The attitude of the Central Government now changed, probably under strong German pressure. The Provincial Council received orders to require the withdrawal from Russia of all Allied military and naval forces. This point marks the first stage of a state of war between the Allies and the Bolshevik Government of Russia. The Provincial Government took the only course open to it, repudiated allegiance to the Central Government, and threw in its lot with the Allies. The course of events at Murmansk rendered inevitable the forcible occupation of Archangel. The naval forces, which since the beginning of the war had been co-operating with the Russian authorities had been withdrawn in December, 1917, when navigation closed and political events had made their retention in Archangel undesirable.

BOLSHEVIST AGGRESSION.

From that moment Archangel came under the unrestrained Bolshevik influence of the Soviet Government. As already shown, the Soviet Government had virtually declared war against the Allies after welcoming their intervention. Allied subjects in large numbers had been imprisoned, shockingly ill-treated, and in many cases, formally sentenced to death. Captain Cromie, R.N., the British Naval Attaché at Petrograd, had been murdered, not by a mob, but by the organized military forces of the Russian Republic. Archangel Province was on the verge of famine, and except for Archangel was denied to Allied ships. In spite of repeated protests, many hundreds of thousands of Allied property material of all sorts which were lying in Archangel, and been seized and confiscated by the Soviet Government, sailed away to the interior during the winter, and sold to the Germans, and used against the Allies.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

KEYS OF STRASSBOURG. PRESENTED TO M. POINCARÉ.

M. Poincaré arrived at Strassbourg on December 9th, accompanied by M. Clemenceau and other Ministers, together with the French Marshals and the chief military leaders of the Allies, among whom Sir Douglas Haig was prominent. The Mayor presented to the President at the station the keys of Strassbourg, and M. Poincaré, in receiving them, said, "Be sure that France will guard them well, and will never allow them to be taken from her."—*Central News*.

The welcome accorded by the citizens of Strassbourg to the representatives of France surpassed even that of the inhabitants of Metz. Words cannot adequately describe the enthusiastic reception given to President Poincaré, M. Clemenceau, and to the chiefs of the French and Allied armies. The depth and intensity of patriotic fervour, which had been stifled for half a century of oppression, and which burst forth today at Strassbourg—the force and continuity of the ovations, the happiness depicted on every joyous countenance—can hardly be described. It would be impossible, too, to attempt any detailed description of President Poincaré's triumphal progress through the city, of the crowds which filled every window and balcony, of the thunder of ovations and of the unceasing cries of "Vive la France!" Thousands of handkerchiefs were waved, flowers were flung, and women threw kisses, and in such demonstrations as these the infinite gladness of a liberated people found vent.

President Poincaré delivered a speech from the steps of the Town Hall, in the course of which he said: "The plebiscite has been taken. Alsace, in tears, has thrown herself upon the breast of the mother she has found again. To-day all the work of hate and lies which Germany built up in order to hide from the world the uselessness of her efforts has pitifully collapsed. You are saved, you are free, and to-morrow you will be French once more." A great burst of cheering followed M. Poincaré's speech.

The party then entered the Town Hall, accompanied by Alsatian personages of note, and the conversation which then ensued renewed the feeling of pride and joy universal throughout Alsace. All hands were outstretched towards M. Clemenceau, who soon became separated from the rest of the party. Marshals Foch, Joffre, and Pétain, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Pershing were also surrounded by an eager crowd, who warmly thanked and congratulated them and the heroic armies of the Entente. The visit to the Town Hall extended well beyond the time fixed, and the arrival of the cortege at the cathedral was considerably delayed.

M. CLEMENCEAU AT METZ.
In the course of the ceremony at the Town Hall, after the speeches of the Mayor and M. Poincaré, M. Clemenceau made a speech in the course of which he said: "Monsieur le Maire: When the Germans entered Metz as the result of an act of treason, and violated the city, General Lapasset was fortunate enough to be able to place the keys of the city in safety. They were carefully guarded by his family, who gave them to me, and to-day I entrust them again to your care. Guard them well." "We shall know how to guard them for ever," cried the Mayor, taking the red leather case which M. Clemenceau handed to him.—*Reuter*.

Either of the foregoing causes would have justified belligerent action: taken together they afford the amplest justification for it. The occupation of Archangel was therefore approved, and some modest naval and military reinforcements having been received, Archangel was occupied on August 2nd, after a surprise attack. The Bolshevik Government and garrison fled in panic. A temporary Government was formed, consisting of members elected to the Constituent Assembly, which had been dispersed by armed force at the beginning of the Bolshevik regime in October, 1917. The Allied diplomatic representatives arrived in Archangel shortly after the occupation, and in co-operation with the Provincial Government of North Russia took over the direction of political affairs. As reinforcements arrived, an advance was made along the railway and up the north Dvina River, strong opposition being encountered.

STARVATION AVOIDED.
The supply of food and coal to the people of the occupied territory has averted the horrors of starvation and privation in the coming winter, and Allied intervention has restored to them the blessings of ordered government, under a Russian National Administration. Interest and honour alike forbid any withdrawal of Allied forces from Russia, which would subject those who have been loyal to the Allied cause to savage reprisals. Nor will any guarantees short of the forcible seizure of this involves the occupation of Kronstadt, Petrograd, and Moscow, together with the surrender to the Allies of Lenin, Trotsky, Tchicherin, and the principal commissaries responsible for the orgy of outrage and massacre in Russia. These persons are already outlawed by the British Government, and they must be given up. The attitude of Russia is necessarily compliant with the revolution in Germany. It should be remembered that every vote given to those in sympathy with Russian Bolshevism is a vote for anarchy in Europe.

The above, omitting details, is a rough but true account of Allied intervention in Russia. It is written by one who has served in Russia continuously since October, 1917, and is written with facility, and without passion, with a view to touch with current events.—*The Times*.

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE. SALE OF WORK AND ENTERTAINMENT.

There is reason for the belief that the annual sale of work and the variety entertainment, arranged by the Victoria Branch of the Ministering Children's League, which took place in the City Hall and Theatre Royal yesterday afternoon, will be as financially successful as any past functions of a similar nature. Mrs. Warren and a willing and enthusiastic band of helpers had worked hard and long to achieve such success, and the sale and the entertainment that followed must be set down as a credit to the organisers.

Mrs. Middleton Warren, Mrs. Highton, Mrs. Holloway, Mrs. Hazeland and Mrs. Wallace were in charge of the Work Stall, situated in the vestibule behind the dress circle. Near by was a sweets and cake stall, in charge of Mrs. Eustace and Mrs. Dins. The tea-room was under the direction of Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Heanley, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Nicholl. The chief item on the afternoon's programme was, of course, the entertainment. The feeling was expressed that similar entertainments by the children should be arranged more often than at present. Mrs. Harris Walker trained the children, while to Mr. Paine's untiring energy was due much of the success of the entertainment as a whole.

The Theatre Royal was crowded to an uncomfortable degree, the majority of the audience being children. A selection by an orchestra, conducted by Professor Gonzalez, opened the programme, this being followed by a fan dance by the little Misses Dorothy Avenell and Irene Nolan. The Spanish Dance, in which the Misses C. and I. Smith, S. Weil, A. Rose, W. Lawson, I. Thornhill, and Beatrice Pennefather took part, was well executed and the dancers looked extremely picturesque in their Spanish costumes. Beatrice Pennefather also gave a solo dance and the applause received was thoroughly deserved.

The Misses Rosebud and Ruby Young gave a saund-jig in splendid style. These sisters, and their sister Vivienne, who, later, gave a serpentine dance, are most graceful performers. A charming number was that in which the Misses E. Blackburn, B. Eustace, as pierrots, and D. Avenell, E. Rose, and Joan Arnold, as pierrettes, took part. Little Joan Arnold gave a pierrette dance by herself, and when she was joined by the others the children made a very pretty picture on the stage.

Miss Joyce Thornhill on the piano, and Miss Iris Thornhill and her brother on the violin, played "A Rover's" correctly and with expression. The Misses Marie Nolan and Joyce Thornhill gave a sprightly French dance to the tune of the "Marseillaise." There was a folk song entitled "Buttercups and Daisies" by the children of the Victoria School, and Miss Gladys Brock sang "A Birthday Song" for which she was loudly applauded. She has a very sweet voice of much promise.

Everything in the programme, however, was overshadowed by the Flower Ballet. Over 30 children, representing a number of flowers, held the attention of the audience for about a quarter of an hour with a medley of dances, and were cheered to the echo. It was really a splendid item, and Mrs. Walker, who arranged it, is to be sincerely complimented upon the success achieved. Special mention must be made of the tiniest lots, Little Jim Blackburn, scarcely two feet high, as Cupid, his sister Tuti as a fairy, and Gusnie Young and Francis Heanley as grasshoppers. Cupid created quite a sensation by his winning manner on the stage. Those who took part were:—

Pink roses—E. Mead, M. Bryson, Daphne, Rosebud Young.
Carnations—Iris Thornhill and Ruby Young.

Sweet Peas—Marie Nolan and Joan Cripin.
Buttercups—Winnie Lawson and Jessie Walker.

Shyflowers—Iris Rose and Connie Smith.
Chrysanthemums—Tootie Smith and Joan Arnold.
Morning Glories—Lena Rocha and Susan Weil.

Poppies—Vivienne Young, Essie Rose and Rosebud Young.
Marguerites—Phyllis Goodall and U. Szanley.

Marguerite—Doris Cropley.
Cornflowers—Irene Nolan, Betty Eustace and Edith Rocha.
Sunflowers—Edna Blackburn.

Grasshoppers—Gussie Young and Francis Heanley.
Butterfly—Joyce Thornhill.
Cupid—Jimmy Blackburn.
Fairy—Tuti Blackburn.

Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Thornhill and Mrs. Young who made the dresses for this item, worked with remarkable skill in crinkled paper. The second half of the programme was devoted to a sketch entitled "The Lady Typist" which went well, thanks to some clever acting by Mr. R. L. Bridger with the engagement of a lady typist by a young author, Robert Gynner, whose talent ran in the direction of "fluffy hair and graceful figure." The only applicant for the post was a lady whose charms were not to his liking, but who refused to admit that she was over 27 years of age. Owing to a previous misunderstanding, Gynner, fancies that the dream, aged 27, is his own wife masquerading as a typist, and he thereupon sends her. Subsequently, of course, his wife appears on the scene. Mr. R. L. Bridger, as Robert Gynner, had the chief part, while Mrs. Crannell, as Mrs. Gynner, did the little she had to do quite well. Mrs. Mackintosh as Miss Florence Gynner, the author's sister, and Mr. Kay, Bridger, as Miss Jane the typist, performed very creditably indeed, especially the last, while Mrs. B. Eustace raised many a laugh by the droll way in which she represented "Froud," the silly parlour-maid.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL. ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Diocesan Girls' School took place yesterday evening in the school hall in the presence of a large gathering of parents and well-wishers of the institution. Prior to the function an "At home" was held by the Headmistress, when opportunity was taken to bid good-bye to Mrs. Pope and Miss Brascombe, who are leaving the Colony shortly and to welcome Miss Roberts and Mrs. Jenkinson, new members of the staff, and the Rev. A. T. W. Dowding.

Before the distributing of awards, a short musical entertainment was given by the pupils and enjoyed by all. Mr. Ranger read the following report on behalf of Miss Skipton: "We are very glad to welcome back Miss Ferguson, and to have Miss Roberts and Mrs. Jenkinson. We shall be very sorry to lose Mrs. Pope and her children and Miss Brascombe and it is very hard not to express pleasure at having them with us for a while longer. There are first a few things to say which may interest you. Six girls gained Pimms' certificates in theory of Shorthand. In the Royal Drawing Society's Examination we obtained 30 pass certificates and 63 honours; one girl became entitled to a full certificate, having this year completed the number of her six honours certificates. In the Hongkong University Examinations the four juniors passed, and eight out of nine seniors. We have again to record the death of an old scholar at the Front, Howell Stapleton. Our deep sympathy goes to his mother, father and brother. Some of the girls have made designs for a Hoil of Honour. Our thanks are due to the kind donors of prizes, Lady Ho Tung, Mr. Wong Kam Fook, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Compton and Mr. White. About prizes I should like to say that as long as there is no discontent, or grumbling, or jealousy among the scholars, and parents and children acquiesce loyally in the judgment of the Headmistress and the Staff, arrived at after very careful consideration, prizes are good. They are a means of disciplining many good books which most children, however well off, would hardly ever get, and one always hopes for the best that they are read."

The Bishop (Dr. Lander) congratulated the Headmistress on the successful way she had carried on the school for the last eighteen years. The diocese, he said, was greatly indebted to her for that remarkable record. Miss Brascombe, too, deserved their gratitude and thanks for the kind way she had looked after the girls. He hoped that she would have a pleasant voyage. They had also assembled to wish good-bye to Mrs. Pope, their former acting matron, who had always helped in promoting the interests of the school. He hoped she and Miss Brascombe would be happy wherever they went. The speaker next dwelt on the many good qualities of the new members of the staff stating that he had the privilege of choosing them. He also extended a welcome to Miss Ferguson, and the Rev. A. T. W. Dowding and then called upon Mrs. A. D. Stewart to present the prizes.

The singing of the National Anthem terminated proceedings. The following was the prize list:—

Class 1:—Eva Ho Tung, Irene Ho Tung, E. Connell, Edwina Rogers, Lolita da Rosa, Maria Kaeber, May Pincher, Robbie Rhea.
Class 2:—Mabel Gittens, Enid Connell, Aida Remedios, Victoria Manning.
Class 3:—Lena Chea, Grace Lee, Winnie Tyson, Ellen Hunter, Firdos Ruzjahn.
Class 4:—Maggie Brockett, Audrey Robinson.

Class 4B:—Aurea, Sousa, Minnie Doodha, Alice Lam, Agnes Lowcock, Bertha Remedios.

Class 5A:—Daisy Pong, Helen Ma, Beatrice Sum.

Class 5B:—Olivia Barretto, Gerlie Tyson, Betty Davidson, Irene Rapp, Helen Lam, Violet Chun.

Class 6:—Clotilde Barretto, Kitty Rapp, Jean H. Tung, Marj. Mason, Winnie Kendall.

Class 7:—Oscar Lam, Jean Brown, Maria Prata, Stella Lee, Irene McKay, Maria, Boccilio, Hilda Sousa, Reinoldo Remedios.

Class 8A:—Kathleen Grise, Norman McKay, Donald Davidson, Annie Cross, Grace H. Tung, Jessie Doyle, Mari, Aiken, August Remedios.

Class 8B:—Eva Coysh, Angus McFie, Nora McFie, Saloma Mortalho, Kerodis Rosa, Helen Smith, Emily Rosa, Iris Hunter, Aubrey Dawson, Rose Ponsonby, Eddie Wright, Carmen Botelho, Trix Choa, Nancy Leung, Thalia Prata, Ada Chan, Nelly Lee.

Class 8C:—Bess McKay, Fred Pope, Lark Kaylor, Florence Lam, Mary Nicholls, Bessie McKennie, Zuliska Mortalho, Norman McKay.

well. Mrs. Mackintosh as Miss Florence Gynner, the author's sister, and Mr. Kay, Bridger, as Miss Jane the typist, performed very creditably indeed, especially the last, while Mrs. B. Eustace raised many a laugh by the droll way in which she represented "Froud," the silly parlour-maid. The Committee in charge wish to thank Wiggman's Café for supplying refreshments for the tea stall, Professor Gonzalez and his orchestra, the local Press, Messrs. Lingo, Crawford & Co., Messrs. Montic & Co., and Messrs. Komor & Komor for assistance kindly given, also Sir Paul Chater, the Hon. Mr. D. Daniel, Sir Ellis Radcliffe and Mr. N. J. Stabb for financial help.

HONGKONG RACES.
YESTERDAY'S TRAINING.

There were a large number of racing enthusiasts, including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, at the Racecourse yesterday morning, to watch the training. The grass course was slow, and though some very good gallops were witnessed, the heavy going affected the times. Many of the ponies are obviously capable of improving on yesterday's performances.

Nearly all yesterday's gallops were on the racecourse proper. The following are some of the times taken. When not specifically stated, the gallops were on the outside (grass) course.

DERBY PONIES.

"Valley King" and "Mountain King" (owned by Mr. G. H. Potts) went over a mile-and-a-half together. They did the first quarter in 32secs., the three-quarters in 1min. 39.1-secs., and the mile-and-a-quarter in 2mins. 52secs. They then separated, "Mountain King" coming out in front and completing the course in 3mins. 27.1-secs. "Valley King" finished in 3mins. 25secs.

"Olympic Dahlia" covered a mile-and-a-half in 3mins. 32secs., taking 30.3-secs. for the first quarter, 1min. 47.15 secs. for the first three-quarters, and 2mins. 57secs. for the mile-and-a-quarter.

"Footlight" galloped a mile in 2mins. 19.3-secs., taking 38 seconds for the first quarter, and 1min. 49.2-secs. for the three-quarters.

"Meymoon" (owned by Mr. Nemaze) went in company with its stable companion, "Jeypoon," over a mile and a quarter, covering the first three-quarters in 1min. 59secs. and the full distance in 3min. 5secs.

"Albion Dahlia," which was helped along by two *amals*, went over the Derby course in 3mins. 29.3-secs., covering the first three-quarters in 1min. 49.3-secs. and the mile-and-a-quarter in 2mins. 55.4-secs. It finished remarkably well, taking 33.3-secs. for the last quarter.

"Onions" was timed in the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile, at 1min. 47.3-secs.

"Firelight" went over a mile-and-a-quarter, covering the first three-quarters in 1min. 55.2-secs., and the whole distance in 3min. 3secs.

"Purity Dahlia" took 1min. 38.4-secs. over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile course.

"Grey Mouse" did a noteworthy gallop over a mile-and-three-quarters, covering the first quarter in 45secs., the three-quarters in 1min. 58.2-secs., the mile-and-a-half in 3mins. 43.1-secs., and the whole distance in 4mins. 16.1-secs. "Catford" joined in for the last mile-and-a-quarter, covering that distance in 2mins. 52.2-secs. and taking 32.2-secs. over the last quarter.

SUBSCRIPTION PONIES.

"Swallow" (owned by Messrs. "Gay Birds") covered a mile in 2mins. 19secs., taking 1min. 44.4-secs. over the three-quarters.

"Burst Length" (owned by Mr. "Fireworks") took 1 min. 46.2-secs. for the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile.

"Turf King" and "Blighty King" (owned by Mr. G. H. Potts) went over a mile-and-a-quarter in company in 3mins. 5secs., taking 1min. 57secs. over the three-quarters.

"Victory Star" (owned by Mr. B. Basto) negotiated a mile in 2mins. 19.2-secs., taking 1min. 41secs. over the three-quarters.

"Cassius" (owned by Mr. Adams) covered a mile in 2mins. 20.1-secs., taking 1min. 46.4-secs. for the three-quarters.

"First Fiddle" (owned by Messrs. G. and G.) and "Gris-Gris" galloped in company over a mile, but were timed over the last three-quarters only, taking for this 1min. 44.1-secs. "Gris-Gris" finished in front.

"Rheostat" was timed as taking 1min. 10secs. to cover the last half-mile of a mile gallop.

"Firefly and Gaddy" went together over a mile. They accomplished the first quarter in 36secs. and the three-quarters in 1min. 49secs. Then, coming out, "Firefly" finished in 2mins. 10.1-secs. "Gaddy" finished in 2mins. 22.3-secs.

"Tarantula" (owned by Mr. Soares) was timed over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile, taking 1min. 43.2-secs.

"Cornhill" took 33.3-secs. for the last quarter of a gallop over three-quarters of a mile.

"Smokebox" did a mile in 2mins. 19.4-secs., covering the first three-quarters in 1min. 46.4-secs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE EXPORT OF SILVER.
MONEY-CHANGERS WITHOUT
A LICENCE.

Four Chinese, arrested on board the s.s. *Glenfallach*, were charged, on remand, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempting to export \$600 silver Hongkong dollars, 300 silver yen, and some silver Canton currency.

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, for the defendants, said that he had interviewed his clients in gaol and told them that he would have nothing to do with the case if they did not tell the truth. They admitted that they went on board the s.s. *Glenfallach* to change money and that they had no licences. They were not going to Swatow or to any of the Coast ports, and that proved that they only went aboard for the purpose stated.

Mr. Lindell (to the second defendant): In your statement, you said that you were going to Canton.

Defendant: I was confused and afraid, hence that wrong statement.

Mr. Hall, continuing, said his clients were charged with exporting silver dollars. The prosecution had failed to prove their case. The only charge that could be preferred against them was that they were money-changers without licences.

The charge was amended accordingly, and the defendants were fined \$25 each. The money (silver currency) was returned to them.

ROBBING HAWKERS.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

It will be recollected that two Chinese were arrested some time ago for robbing two hawkers and causing injury to one of them, a woman, by stabbing. The last stage of the hearing was concluded yesterday in the court of Mr. R. E. Lindell. One of the prisoners who, the prosecution alleged, had inflicted three wounds on himself, accused the Indian constable responsible for his arrest with having stabbed him. Whilst the prisoner was in hospital, several Indian constables, including the one who had effected his arrest, were paraded before him, but he failed to identify the man.

Accused were committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ARMED ROBBERY.

ONE BANDIT ARRESTED.

A Chinese, alleged to be one of a gang of eleven bandits who, on November 7th last, committed an armed robbery in Tai Hon village, was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday. It was stated that while eight members of a family were seated talking, the eleven men, all armed, rushed into the house, took away all the money and the clothing they could find and kidnapped six of the family. Three of these victims were held to ransom. Further hearing was postponed to to-day.

BILLIARDS.

THE HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sergt. Drummond, R.G.A., and Sergt. Davis, R.A., met at the Victoria Recreation Club, last night, in the above championship competition. The competitors were evenly matched. Davis' highest break was 25 whilst Drummond's best effort was 24. Drummond won by 74 points, scoring his 400 when Davis had reached the 326 mark.

OLD PONIES.

"Triumph" galloped three-quarters of a mile in 1min. 29secs., taking 39.2-secs. for the last quarter.

"Malcolm" went over a mile in 2mins. 35.1-secs., covering three-quarters in 1min. 54secs.

"Standard Dahlia" galloped over a mile-and-a-quarter, but was only timed for the last mile, which was covered in 2mins. 20.4-secs.

"Spotted Sand" negotiated a mile-and-a-quarter in 2mins. 50.1-secs., taking 1min. 41.1-secs. for the three-quarters.

"Coronet Dahlia" galloped half-a-mile in 1min. 6.2-secs.

"Ontford" covered a mile in 2mins. 28secs., doing three-quarters in 1min. 44.2-secs.

"Attraction Dahlia" was timed as taking 1min. 44.2-secs. for the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile-and-a-half.

"Vivat" took 1min. 47secs. for the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile.

"Black Out" negotiated a mile in 2mins. 21secs., taking 1min. 47.3-secs. for the first three-quarters.

"Upwood Park" went on the inside course, covering the last mile-and-a-quarter of a mile-and-a-half gallop in 2mins. 55.3-secs. It took 1min. 51.2-secs. for the three-quarters.

"Dainty Light" was timed over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile, taking 1min. 45secs.

"Crest" was also timed during the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile, and covered the distance in 1min. 43.2-secs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.
CHINESE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES.

Five Chinese were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with demanding, unlawfully and with menaces, or by force, the sum of \$100 from Lam Lee, a Chinese woman, on February 12th.

Mr. A. E. Hall, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared for the first defendant.

The complainant stated that she had known the first defendant for some time and had given him small sums of money on various occasions. He had borrowed money also, from her mistress, which complainant had to repay. On November 11th defendant called at the house in which she was living and wanted her to pack up immediately and go along with him to lead a bad life. She refused. The defendant returned next day with four other men. He demanded a sum of money which, he alleged, she owed him. She denied having contracted any debts with him, and added: "If any money is owing, it is you who owe it to me." He then threatened to kill her and ordered the others to see that she did not escape. Another woman in the house got out by way of the kitchen and fetched the police.

Cross-examined, the complainant said that her first husband died two years ago, and she came to Hongkong, from Macao, in search of a husband. She met the first defendant on the night of her arrival. He proposed to her, and she lived with him for some time. Later, he made suggestions to her to lead an immoral life.

Mr. Hall: Do you mean to tell the Court that the man who asked you to be his wife made such an atrocious proposition?—Complainant: He wanted me to earn \$200 or \$300 dollars before marrying me.

You had no objection to lead an immoral life?—He said I must have some money and jewellery before he would marry me.

Did he visit you frequently?—At long, but regular, intervals.

You looked forward to his visits so that you could get some money?—

The Magistrate (interposing): I think the evidence is that he asked her for money.

Mr. Hall: But I want to prove the contrary.

Mr. Hall (to complainant): Did not Ah Mun (the first defendant) give you money?—Complainant: On three different occasions he gave me \$3.

Are you not living in a place where you must account for all your earnings?—Yes. The mistress gets half.

And Ah Mun came to see you frequently?—Well, yes.

Do you mean to say that the mistress of your house would tolerate frequent visits without payment of the customary fee?—He is on good terms with the mistress.

The Magistrate: Your mistress alleged the first defendant to see you without paying money?—Complainant: Yes.

Mr. Hall: Has the defendant ever given you any presents?—Complainant: No.

The Magistrate: No jewellery or anything like that?—Complainant: No.

Mr. Hall: Do you mean to say you gave all your earnings to the defendant?—Complainant: The greater portion.

The Magistrate remarked that complainant had previously stated that, on different occasions, she had accommodated the defendant with different sums of money.

Mr. Hall: You were all the time under the impression that Ah Mun would keep you?—Complainant: Yes.

Why did you then suddenly desert the first defendant for another?—I began to see he was not sincere in his promises.

Did the first defendant tell you of a money-lending association he was interested in?—No.

Did you not owe him money?—No; even the little he gave me was returned.

Who keeps you now?—A man.

What's his name?—Chan Si.

Was he amongst those who helped to arrest the defendants?—No.

You stayed another month in the house before Chan Si took you away?—

The Magistrate (interposing): The complainant said she had a cubicle of her own, and so she may not have been in the "business."

Mr. Hall: When these men threatened you with death, did you call for aid?—Complainant: How could one do it in the face of such threats and surrounded by so many?

The fifth defendant stated that it was a man, not a woman, who fetched the police.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNREQUITED AFFECTION.
"HER ONLY SOLACE WAS TO
DIE."

Unrequited love and inability to bear the taunts of her teasing friends induced a Chinese girl to attempt to end her life, on Sunday, by taking an overdose of opium.

The girl was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. The story was a pathetic one. The defendant, a respectable girl of pleasing appearance, was engaged to a Chinese clerk employed in the comprador's department of a local firm. The man refused to marry her, and this, coupled with inability to bear the gibes of her friends, led her to commit the rash act. It was stated, however, that the man was now willing to marry her, and the defendant assured the Court that she would not repeat her offence.

The case was remanded till Saturday for settlement by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, bail being granted in \$25.

AN INCORRIGIBLE BOY.

A Chinese boy, aged 14, was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with snatching a gold-mounted bracelet from the hand of a Chinese girl about twelve years of age.

The complainant stated that she went out for a walk alone, and noticed the defendant coming directly towards her. He knocked against her, but she managed deftly to dodge him, upon which he seized her hands, snatched the bracelet from her wrist, and ran away. A policeman stopped him and found the bracelet.

Mr. Lindell: Oh! he ran into the arms of a policeman!

The defendant pleaded tearfully that he collided accidentally with the complainant, who, resenting this, got angry, pulled the bracelet off herself, and accused him of the offence.

The Magistrate (to the complainant): Do you hear that?

Complainant: I did nothing of the sort.

The defendant, however, insisted, amidst fearful sobs, that his version was correct.

The Chinese policeman who arrested the defendant said he saw the boy running towards him. He stopped him and found the bracelet in his possession.

The defendant accused the constable of having been responsible for the evidence of the girl, which, he repeated, was suborned.

Mr. Lindell asked whether the boy's parents had communicated with the Police.

Inspector O'Sullivan said the boy's mother told him that her son was an incorrigible bad one.

Mr. Lindell: Twenty-four hours' imprisonment and ten strokes with the birch.

The complainant laughed heartily at this statement.

The Magistrate objected to such levity and asked complainant why she laughed.

Complainant: Because he is lying.

The Magistrate: So do you.

Complainant muttered that she never told untruths!

The Magistrate (to complainant): The fifth defendant says it was a man, not a woman, who fetched the police.—Complainant: There were no men in the house.

The next witness, a fellow-tenant of the complainant, was rather hard of hearing, and the interpreter had hard work, standing by the witness-box and shouting his loudest.

The Magistrate: Are you married?—Witness: I am kept.

The witness corroborated the latter part of the complainant's story and said she knew the first defendant but not the others. When money was demanded from the complainant, she tried to leave the room, but the defendants prevented her.

She suggested borrowing money from a friend or from the mistress, but the suggestions were refused, and she was not allowed to leave the room. Then she had recourse to a ruse, got to the kitchen, and thence to the Police Station.

The first defendant said he had known Lam Yee for about two years. She wanted him to keep her but he refused. He had frequently given her money. She had often given him opium to smoke when he went to her house.

Having reason to suspect that another was keeping her too, he demanded his money back. She promised to return it the following day. On arrival, he was arrested by the man who, he believed, was then-keeping complainant.

The other defendants said they went to the house at the request of the first defendant. The third added that the first told him that they could get tea and opium there.

The Magistrate expressed a desire to know what this defendant got.

"Only a cup of weak tea," was the reply.

The further hearing was adjourned for Friday, bail being granted in \$250 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

SPECIAL PRICES
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

HOME MADE MINCEMEAT

3½ lb. tins \$1.00 per tin.

ORIGINAL PRICE \$2.00.

"ZESTO" CUSTARD POWDER.

25 cts. per tin.

CAULIFLOWERS IN TINS.

30 cts. per tin.

AUSTRALIAN MARMALADE.

"ALL GOLD" AND "ST. GEORGE" BRANDS.

20 cts. per tin.

CANADIAN SARDINES IN OIL.

20 cts. per tin.

LULLABY TOILET SOAP.

\$1.75 per doz. tablets.

VELVET SKIN SOAP.

BATH SIZE.

20 cts. per tablet.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 20th, 21st, and 22nd,
9.15 p.m.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Epoch 7—The Last Exploits of Cadrouse.

In this epoch there are some very fine photographic studies and the acting is superb.

A WIFFLES FAMILY INTRIGUE.

Two parts of undiluted mirth, well shaken up.

Race Week

February 24th, 25th and 26th,
9.15 p.m.

Pathe Presents

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

A DAUGHTER OF THE WEST.
BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 32, DES VOUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

Are now Displaying

PRETTY FANCY VOILE

BLOUSES

for the Spring.

Also

SEMI-TRIMMED

STRAW HATS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

FROM "Crowsnest" No. 122, the Peak, SEALYHAM TERRIER DOG, rough haired, white with black markings; aged about one year. Last seen on Barker Road. A suitable reward will be given. Communicate above address. [362]

RACE HOLIDAYS

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 25TH and 26TH at 11.45 A.M. Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [363]

THE PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE First of the Second Series of TEA DANCES will take place TO-DAY (THURSDAY), FEBRUARY 20TH. Dancing will commence punctually at 5.30 P.M., and Tea will be served from 5 P.M. [364]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COLONY OF MACAO.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on MARCH 17TH, at 2 P.M., in the Headquarters of the Colony, tenders will be received by the Committee referred to in Article 40 of the "Regulamento de Fiança" dated Oct. 3rd, 1914, for the supply of the following Articles:

Tanned leather boots of natural colour leather boots (tanned leather being preferred) 700 pairs.
Calf leather boots, natural colour 40 "
Black tanned leather boots, (tanned leather being preferred) 50 "
Black calf leather boots 20 "
Canvas for legging 10000 "
Buckles for legging 3000 "
Natural colour leather (tanned leather) 10 kilos.
Black calf leather 10 "
White calf leather 5 "
ALCANENA BOLE 20 "
White sheep leather 5 "
Black sheep leather 5 "
White laces for boots 400 pairs.
Black laces for boots 200 "
Assorted cords for shoes 20 kilos.
Copper nails for shoes 5 "

CONDITION FOR TENDERING:

1st.—The tenders, or their legally authorized attorneys, must hand in the President of the Committee, not later than the day and hour above fixed, their tenders, the day and hour above fixed, their tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, written in Portuguese and according to the following form:

"I, _____ of the firm _____ established in the colony of _____ do hereby propose to supply the following articles, at the prices herein mentioned, and binds myself to follow any instructions given to him by the Committee. The articles will be made of the materials as per samples attached and according to the pattern given. The articles and the boots made to measure will be supplied within 45 days, counted from the date of the approval of the contract."

2nd.—Each tenderer must be accompanied by a document proving that the tenderer had made a deposit of \$20 in the BANCO ULTRAMARINO.

This deposit will be forfeited in the following cases:

(a) If the successful tenderer refuses to sign the contract.

(b) If he does not supply the articles within the time fixed, or if the shoes made to measure be not of the same material of the samples, or if he fails to observe any of the conditions of the contract.

3rd.—The tenderers must attach to their tenders samples of the materials of which they propose to make the shoes, as well as samples of other articles they propose to supply.

4th.—Payments will be made only after all the articles have been supplied.

5th.—The tenderers must mention in their tenders the currency in which they want the payments to be made.

6th.—Persons not offering guarantee of honesty or not having the necessary qualifications may not be admitted to tender.

7th.—The Government reserve the right of not accepting any of the tenders.

Commissariat Department, Macao, 7 February 1919.

The Chief of the department.
(Sgd.) MANUEL ALVES MORGADO [346]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURER with instructions from the Consignor, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central, EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—Chesterfield Couch and Armchair, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rug, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk lined Sofa, Easy Chair, Bevelled Mirror, Extension Dining Table, Dining Chair, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Dining Chair, Crookery, Glassware, Ornamentals, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Table Sets, Electric Reading Lamp, Bedsteads, and a long list of Sundries. Catalogues will be issued.

Cash—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [364]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING 19.9.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY (OFF-DAY), FEBRUARY 24TH, 25TH, 26TH and MARCH 1ST.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Limited, or at the Gate. Price \$10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-day, \$3). No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [347]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 22nd February. No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands. Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will be removed from the Enclosure. T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [348]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES

will be held on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

AND WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menu will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at \$2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at \$3.50 per head.

TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAIN OFFICE, J. H. TAGGART, Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [342]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the DIVIDEND on Account of the year 1918 of SIXTY CENTS (60 Cents) per Share is now Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on Warrants to be obtained at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. [338]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 18th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [293]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at Noon, when the sub-joined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of February, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—

"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919. By Order of the Board, J. H. TAGGART, Secretary and Manager. [324]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, February 21st, to THURSDAY, February 20th, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, J. H. TAGGART, Manager. Hongkong, February 19th, 1919. [336]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH, AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers, Share, Coal and General. Produce Brokers and Commission Agents. PROPRIETORS "TO-KWA-WAN COAL" STORAGE.

CODEN USED BY TICKETS A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS At Telegraphic Code. Telegraphic Address "HONGKONG" Hongkong.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned), On FRIDAY, February 21st, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, ORNAMENTS, etc., etc., removed to salerooms for convenience of sale.

Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, February 27th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES, Comprising:—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, etc., etc. DRAWNWORK:—Bodyspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, etc., etc. EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 16 by 54 in. A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers.) Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON THURSDAY, February 27th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, etc., etc., Comprising:—

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, etc., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Table and Chairs, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kaps, Dresden in very good condition and one "Reliance" Typewriter (new).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.) Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, February 22nd, 1919, at 11 A.M., at No. 2, Humphreys Building, Kowloon,

THE SUNDY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc., therein contained, including:—

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chair (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc., Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobe, Toilet Table, Washstand, etc., etc. Electric Fittings and Sunblinds. On view day of sale. Terms:—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, February 19th, 1919 [321]

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, LIMITED, intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert the Silver Capital into Gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Offices of the Undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1919. DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON, Solicitors for THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANON, LIMITED. [320]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and

Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very

readily digested by Delicate

Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

11

BIRTHS.

CHAPMAN.—At "Redhill," 120, The Peak, on February 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. CHAPMAN, a son. [349]

SORENSEN.—At 127, The Peak, on February 19th, the wife of Mr. A. S. SORESEN of a girl. [350]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1919.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

The great war has profoundly changed many of our ideas about life and its problems. As we look back upon the world as it was before August, 1914, we are almost inclined to think that such a catastrophe was needed to stir the thoughts of statesmen towards the great ideals. The one lesson that has been learnt by all of us is the essential interdependence of the whole of the human family. The bizarre antics of an Emperor caused us to smile in the old days, for we did not realise that they were the prelude to a tragedy that would finally bring suffering and death to our nearest and dearest. No longer can we afford indifference to that which happens elsewhere. The ghastly business of Bolshevikism does not concern only the Russians who are suffering from it at the moment. "Spanish influenza" may, or may not, have had its origin in Spain, but it has claimed its victims by the thousands in South Africa, China, New Zealand and many other countries. A dread of far-sighted humanitarians is lest yellow fever should appear in China or India. It has been kept out of those densely-populated countries so far, but it is by no means certain that it may not be introduced at a future date. The worker in a scientific laboratory in Paris, Liverpool or Chicago may discover some secret which will confer a blessing upon countless thousands of other races. Try as we might, we could not confine the horrors of war to one or two countries, and we cannot prevent the spreading of disease.

One of the Committees of the Peace Conference will deal with problems of labour all over the world. The Far East has already commenced the great

change over to industrial life as carried on with machinery. In Europe and in America, the Governments exercise some control over the conditions of life for the workers. We may be sure that factory life in India is subject to supervision, but we cannot be sanguine of any such action in China unless there be a very great change in the methods of administration. It is doubtless with unskilled labour in such countries that most of the difficulties will arise. At present there are millions in China who live on the edge of existence. At the first shock of famine they succumb. More than eighty per cent. of the people depend upon agriculture for a livelihood, and as there is no modern transport arrangement, life is precarious. We may, however, expect changes in the near future, for with the opening of mines and railways the new era will produce new conditions. There will be an inevitable rise in the scale of living, trade will increase with the realisation of human needs. If, for example, the same proportion of the population in China were to subscribe to a daily newspaper, as is the case in England, a huge industry would arise which would not only provide work for many thousands but would stimulate millions to exert themselves more efficiently. The well-known sociologist, Mr. SEBASTIAN ROWNTREE, has recently published a book called "The Human Needs of Labour" that is well worthy of perusal by all thoughtful people. He has arrived at the conclusion that the family of the average workman in Great Britain is five, and that, with the post-war value of money, they cannot live decently on less than 44 shillings a week. That is to say, the average labourer, however unskilled he may be, must receive more than two pounds sterling a week if he is to live properly. When we compare that with the wages paid thirty years ago we are surprised at the advance. So long, however, as the wages are properly earned that is all to the good. We have advanced so much in knowledge in thirty years that the standard of "decency" has changed. Mr. Lloyd George has announced his intention of making Great Britain a land "fit for heroes to live in." We must be prepared to see wages increase, and we may confidently expect a more intelligent appreciation of the duties of life. In the new orientation of the world it seems as if the organisation of the human race will be directed in a less haphazard fashion than hitherto, and that, with a scientific development of the resources of Nature, it will be possible more nearly to satisfy human needs. There will be less indiscriminate charity and no sympathy for those who will not make the effort to earn a living. All over the world there is a demand on the part of manual labourers for improved conditions, and, in the abstract, thoughtful people sympathise with that demand. Everyone benefits if there is greater spending power. In our moments of depression we can derive consolation from the knowledge that the standard of living is steadily improving.

Mr. John R. Somers, who is making a short stay in the Colony, gave an entertainment at the City Hall last night. There was a small audience. Mr. Somers is a humorist of a rare order, a clever conjurer and a brilliant raconteur of "catchy" stories. He possesses a varied and extensive repertoire.

It is proposed to give a performance of Stainer's "The Crucifixion" in St. John's Cathedral on Good Friday evening, and a large choir is being formed for the occasion. Singers who desire to take part are invited to send their names to Mr. J. W. White, P.W.D., as early as possible. The first rehearsal will be held in the Cathedral on Thursday, March 6th, at 6 p.m.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO.'S MEETING.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—In his letter of the 18th instant, which was published in your columns yesterday, Mr. Alves remarks,

"I only said at the meeting that I had declined to entertain certain suggestions made to me by the Directors, and nothing more."

and he adds that, *thereupon* I said that it was necessary for me to state the facts to my supporters.

Mr. Alves' above remarks do not correctly represent the facts, for—as your report of the meeting shows after Mr. Alves had stated that the Directors had approached him with certain suggestions which he had absolutely declined to consider and after the Chairman had intimated, at the close of Mr. Alves' speech, that it was not correct to say that the Directors had approached Mr. Alves with the proposition he (Mr. Alves) had mentioned, Mr. Alves deliberately replied,

"I wish to contradict that remark."

I was invited to be one of the Directors and went to a private meeting." and it was then, and not till then, that I addressed the meeting and dealt with what, to my mind, amounted to a breach of confidence by Mr. Alves.—Yours faithfully,

J. SCOTT HARSTON. Hongkong, February 19th, 1919

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY WAR BOND DRAWING.

RESULT OF THE SALE OF TICKETS.

St. Andrew's Society's War Bond Drawing will take place at the City Hall, on Friday, at 5.30 p.m. It will be conducted by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, and, apart from the prospect of winning one of the fifty-six prizes, it should prove an attraction to a large body of the general public. The machine to be used will be tested to-day. It has been brought over from Macao for the purpose and is, we believe, the first of its kind ever seen here.

The sale of tickets has fallen short of expectations, no doubt owing to the numerous similar drawings elsewhere in the East and the sudden cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless, a very handsome result has been achieved, enabling the organizers to allocate a sum of no less than \$71,750 to War Charities, to benefit which was the chief object of the drawing. The number of tickets printed was 40,000, of which 28,700 were sold, which, at \$5 each, amounts to \$143,500. Deducting expenses, amounting to \$4,750, there is a sum of \$138,750 available for distribution as prize-money. The 56 prizes range in value from \$17,810 to \$50. Details of the allocation will be found in an advertisement which appears elsewhere.

It will be gratifying to all supporters of the St. Andrew's Day effort to know that, with the addition of the fifty per cent. of the proceeds of the drawing, the Society will be able to donate a sum of over \$21,000 to War Charities. As compared with previous years, this is a very gratifying result, the figures being:—

1915	\$2,900.00
1916	18,000.00
1917	47,000.00
1918	\$21,000.

NEVER HEARD SUCH A NAME.

"I give it up, your Worship," said Inspector Boulger in reply to an enquiring glance in his direction from Mr. R. B. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday. The insoluble problem was the proper pronunciation of the name of a steamer which the interpreter said was *Lugh Wai*. "I never heard such a name," remarked the Magistrate, as he proceeded with the case, in which a Chinese was charged with abstracting a roll of notes for \$94 from the pocket of a fireman belonging to the ship. The Magistrate remanded the case for to-day.

GERMANY ACCEPTS NEW ARMISTICE TERMS.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

ADMIRAL LORD JELlicoe TO VISIT HONGKONG.

LATEST CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

GERMANY ACCEPTS RENEWED ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, February 17th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 17th, says:

The Supreme War Council met to-day. Marshal Foch informed the Ministers of the acceptance by the Germans of the conditions for the renewal of the Armistice.

DEATH OF SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

LONDON, February 17th.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier is dead.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier, K.C., G.C.M.G., was the first French Canadian to hold the post of Premier of Canada. He was 78 years of age.]

ADMIRAL JELlicoe's TOUR.

TENTATIVE ITINERARY.

LONDON, February 17th.
The Admiralty states:

The following is the proposed itinerary of the tour of Admiral Jellicoe by H.M.S. *New Zealand*. The dates should be regarded as purely tentative, depending mainly on whether the work in the various Dominions can be accomplished in the time allowed. Leave Portsmouth on February 20th, arrive at Gibraltar on February 24th, leave on February 25th, arrive at Port Said on March 2nd, leave on March 4th, arrive at Suoz on March 4th, leave on March 5th, arrive at Bombay on March 13th, leave about May 1st, arrive at Colombo on May 4th, leave on May 5th, arrive at Albany, King George's Sound on May 15th.

Admiral Jellicoe probably disembarks at Albany, proceeding to Melbourne and Sydney, arriving at Sydney about May 31st.

The ships during June or July will visit the principal ports in New Zealand, returning to Sydney to re-embark Admiral Jellicoe about August 15th.

He will leave Sydney on August 15th, arrive in New Zealand on August 28th, leave about October 1st, and arrive at San Francisco on October 20th, via Fiji, Samoa, and Honolulu.

Admiral Jellicoe probably disembarks at San Francisco for Ottawa.

VISIT TO HONGKONG EARLY NEXT YEAR.

Admiral Jellicoe will leave British Columbia about January 1st, next year, and arrive at Honolulu on January 8th. He will leave Honolulu on the 12th, arriving at Yokohama on January 21st; leave Yokohama on January 28th and arrive at Hongkong on February 1st; leave Hongkong on February 4th and arrive at Singapore on February 8th; leave Singapore on February 10th, and arrive at Colombo on February 14th. Leave Colombo on February 18th, and arrive at Mombasa (Kilindiini) on February 25th; leave Mombasa (Kilindiini) on March 1st, and arrive at South Africa on March 7th; leave South Africa on April 24th, and arrive at St. Helena on April 25th; leave St. Helena on April 26th, and arrive at Ascension Island on February 28th; leave Ascension Island on April 29th, and arrive at St. Vincent Island on May 3rd; leave St. Vincent Island on May 5th, and arrive at Plymouth on May 11th.

REPARATION.

COMMITTEE BUSY GATHERING EVIDENCE.

LONDON, February 17th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 17th, says:—

The Reparation Commission met to-day and received evidence regarding Italy, Serbia, France and Belgium.

RAW MATERIAL FOR GERMANY.

FRANCE'S OBJECTIONS.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

At a meeting of the Supreme Inter Allied War Council, M. Clemenceau made a most emphatic statement that France could not possibly permit any importation of raw materials into Germany. The French argument is that Germany has already done most incalculable harm to all French industries in the occupied regions.

The French Government knows that Germany is actually preparing a gigantic campaign, in an endeavour to crush French commerce and industry the moment the peace treaty is signed.

THE DURATION OF SUMMER.

MARCH 1ST TO OCTOBER 5TH.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

A decree establishes summer time as from March 1st till October 5th.

PARIS TO WARSAW.

FIRST POST-WAR EXPRESS STARTS.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

The first Paris to Warsaw express, via Vienna, left Paris on Sunday evening.

FOCH'S NEW PEACE TERMS.

THE TALK OF FRANCE.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

The French Press and public everywhere discuss the remarkable situation created by the publication of Marshal Foch's new drastic peace terms.

HOW TO ENSURE PEACE.

FRENCH PREMIER'S SUGGESTIONS.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

In an interview, M. Clemenceau stated that two methods were discussed for crystallising the Armistice into terms ensuring peace. One was to fix, at a definite limit, German armaments; the other, to raise the Allied demands for the surrender of German war material, making it impossible for Germany to equip and maintain larger forces than were approved by the Allies.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

JAPAN DESIRES THE NORTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:

Japan would resent the insult in case she should not be granted the Caroline and Marshall Islands, after having played so important a naval and economic part during the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONFIRMATION OF GERMAN AGGRESSIVE ATTITUDE.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message says:—

The Peace Conference follows the events at Weimar with very close attention.

The French Government regards the speeches made by the new German President and other leading politicians as ample confirmation of Germany's aggressive attitude.

M. Pichon said that they justify the necessity of taking precautions, and making it clear to the Germans that they are beaten.

Germany, at present, speculates on the possibility of division among the Allies. The Germans will be surprised when the discussions of the Conference are made known, about the necessity of making the world safe against German aggression.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR IN PARIS.

MR. HUGH WALLACE.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message says:—

An Associated Press wireless message from the liner *George Washington*, conveying President Wilson, states that Mr. Hugh Wallace, of Seattle, has been appointed American Ambassador in Paris.

ITALIAN ROYALTY IN PARIS.

A PRIVATE VISIT.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message says:

The Queen of Italy, accompanied by Princesses Yolanda and Mafalda, have arrived in Paris. They are travelling strictly incognito.

FRENCH WINE HARVEST.

LAST YEAR'S BIG INCREASE.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message says:

The big French wine harvest of 1918 has been estimated at over 42 millions hectolitres about 15 per cent. in excess of the previous year's crop.

THE ARMISTICE.

A TYPICAL GERMAN WAIL.

WEIMAR, February 17th.

While instructing Herr Erzberger to sign the Armistice, as cabled on February 10th, the Government issued a statement complaining about its terms, especially those involving the evacuation of important places in favour of the Poles, against whose encroachments "we must be authorised to defend ourselves."

Regarding the carrying out of the terms hitherto unfulfilled, the statement assumes that Germany will not be obliged to carry out conditions incompatible with President Wilson's principles.

U-BOATS BAGGED.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC COUP.

When the history of U-boat hunting is written there will be many fascinating and sensational stories to record; but the following, writes a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, will be hard to surpass:—

The Admiralty had been baffled in their efforts to locate the lair of a group of submarines which were operating off Land's End and in the Bristol Channel. At last it fell to the lot of a private lady to solve the problem.

While spending a holiday on the coast, the lady was unwittingly induced to offend against "Dora." Attracted by a picturesque spot on the coast, with a beautiful stretch of sea, bounded on each side by a projection of rugged rocks, she determined to take a photograph of the scene. The negative was left at a local chemist's shop for development.

She was asked to return in a few days, and, when she again called, the chemist had many inquiries to make from her about the locality of the photograph and her object in taking it. She was told to wait a few days longer. In the meantime, a communication arrived from the Admiralty, requesting the lady's presence at Whitehall, and enclosing a railway pass.

Surprised at the invitation, the lady decided to break her holiday and proceed to London. She first called on the chemist, and was then astonished to learn that her photographic plate had been sent to the Admiralty. Forebodings of impending trouble dawned upon her. At the Admiralty she was closely questioned, and informed that she had committed a breach of the Defence of the Realm Regulations. The innocent lady was, however, greatly relieved and astonished when the officials thanked her for having rendered a "great service" to the State.

"Do you see these spots in the photograph?" she was asked. "Perhaps you don't know what they are. Well, we don't mind telling you that they are German submarines lying at the bottom of the creek, and we have bagged the lot." What was the actual fate of the U-boats remains to be told in the official narrative, but it may be stated that the "take" was one of the best of the war.

It appeared the particular spot had been repeatedly photographed, but the results were never satisfactory until the lady, aided by a favourable light, "snapped" the precious bunch. She was rewarded in the sum of £50, which was promptly handed over to the Red Cross, and £20 were sent to the vigilant chemist. An injunction to obey the law and take no more photographs in restricted areas was the inevitable official advice, as the lady proudly quitted the Admiralty offices.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S FOREIGN ORDERS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., has had the following foreign Orders bestowed on him during the war:—Legion of Honour, Grand Cross (France); Leopold, Grand Cordon (Belgium); St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Knight Grand Cross (Italy); Danilo, 1st Class with Sword (Serbia); George, 1st Class with Sword (Greece); St. Michael the Brave, 2nd Class (Romania); St. George, 4th Class (Russia).

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KOREANS' APPEAL TO AMERICA.

PEKING, February 18th.

Members of the Korean Independence Committee in China have petitioned the American Minister to China asking American aid for Korea, stating that the Korean people look to President Wilson for aid and are hoping that the Peace Conference will take up the problem of bettering the condition of "our voiceless nation, containing two million oppressed people."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KIAOCHAO TO CHINA.

PARIS, February 17th.

A Havas message states:—

Mr. Makino, the first Japanese Delegate, issues a long Note stating Japan's willingness to restore Kiaochow to China.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGUI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 10th.

A SUSPICIOUS VESSEL.

The Commander of the Tigris Force has reported to the Tschun that a large vessel named the *Kiat On*, which intended to approach to Canton, was regarded with suspicion and stopped. Troops were sent to search her, and six passengers, with a lot of important documents, were delivered to the Tschun. The vessel is being detained pending investigations.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

A message from Shanghai states that Chu Kuei-kim, the Chief of the Northern Envoys, visited Tong Shui-yi, the Chief of the Southern Envoys, yesterday, to arrange the date for opening the Peace Conference. Chu asked that the conference should be opened at once, but this was found impossible, as all the necessary preparations have not been made. It is expected, however, that the opening will not be delayed beyond the 20th inst.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At a crowded public meeting held in the Provincial Assembly Hall, yesterday, it was decided (1) to form a strong association to offer assistance in dealing with Foreign Affairs, (2) to appoint representatives to appeal to the Conference of the Powers in Paris to cancel the Sino-Japanese Secret Treaties, (3) to request the Peking Government to cancel the Ammunition Loan from Japan, (4) to demand the demobilisation of the National Defence Corps, (5) to request the Peking Government to chastise those who signed the Secret Treaties, and (6) to raise funds to revive the industries by the people themselves. A number of Committees were appointed to take steps for carrying out the decisions of the meeting.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

According to a cable from Peking, the Chinese Government has decided to return to China the Boxer indemnity, for the establishment of a University at Hankow or Wuhan, and for sending of students to Great Britain.

WHAT "DURATION" MEANS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE SERVICE ACT.

When will a "duration" soldier be at liberty to throw aside his khaki and return to civil life?

The question arises owing to a wide-spread impression among men called up under the Military Service Act that their engagement was "for duration" only, and, as soon as the war was over, they would be free to quit the Army without waiting for the machinery of demobilisation.

On the broad facts the conscription is right in his contention. No definite length of service is laid down in the Military Service Act—men were simply conscripted for "the period of the war." The whole point therefore turns on the settlement of the question: When is the war over?

WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.

Seeking official advice on the situation the *Daily Chronicle* sent to Sir Reginald Brade, Secretary of the War Office, a written request for an authoritative statement. The reply states:—

"In reply to your letter to Sir Reginald Brade, of November 28th, it is true that the Military Service Act will come to have effect with the end of the war; the date of which has recently been ordered by Statute to be as nearly as may be the date of the exchange or deposit of ratifications of the peace treaties of peace. But this 'not to be for some time. Before that date we hope that a very large number of men will have been gradually demobilised and absorbed in the labour of the country. Under the demobilisation scheme, and that a considerable number will have re-embarked on a fresh engagement, a notice regarding which has already been published, so that there should be no difficulty in dealing with the remainder."

"If, however, difficulties seem likely to arise, there will be time to forewarn them, and doubtless the new Parliament will deal with the matter."

KING ALBERT IN HIS CAPITAL.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

There were tremendous demonstrations of enthusiasm in Brussels when the King and Queen of the Belgians entered the Chamber and delivered the Speech from the Throne. These were especially remarkable when the King, on his entry, shook hands with Cardinal Mercier, M. Max, the famous burgomaster, and General Leman, the hero of Liège, who were conspicuous in the assemblage. In the course of his Speech from the Throne King Albert said:

"I bring you greetings from the army. We have come from the Yser, our soldiers and I, after passing through liberated towns and country. Here I stand now before the representatives of the country. Four years ago you entrusted to me the national army, with the mission of defending the country in danger. I come now to render to you an account of my acts. I come to tell of what the soldiers of Belgium have been, of the endurance they have shown, of the bravery and courage they have displayed, and of the great results their efforts have achieved. What were the principles which guided my conduct and theirs throughout this long war? On the one hand, it was to perform fully, while always keeping within the limits of the possible, our international obligations and to maintain the prestige of the nation; on the other, to respect the rights of the enemy, to look after their welfare, material and moral, and to mitigate their sufferings. In the campaign of 1914, the operations of the Belgian army were decisive in enabling the great armies of the Allies to arrest the powerful German offensive on the line which, during nearly four years, it was at a standstill. It was during this campaign that it may be truly said, the liberty of the world was at stake; a gigantic struggle which was carried on in Belgium and France, and which was to decide whether in reality the German hegemony should rule humanity."

The nations of the *Entente* were not equally in a state of readiness to sustain with their whole strength the tremendous blow which was to fall. Two of them only—France and Russia—were in a situation to oppose on land, without great delay, the undertakings of the Central Empires, which long and minute preparation had brought to the zenith of their power. To the Belgian army fell the splendid, but perilous, lot of taking its place at the point where the German General Staff, confident of a decisive blow, intended to launch the greater and better portion of their forces. Fighting alone the national prestige and the reputation of the Belgian army were at stake. From Liège to Antwerp, and then from Antwerp to the Yser, the Belgian army first broke the invader's first audacious attacks, then slackened and checked the movements of his powerful assault, and lastly, contributed, by the long and heroic battle which it fought on the banks of the Yser, to the definite holding up of the German troops."

After referring to various other phases of the war and to the brilliant Belgian victory of September 26th, 1918, the King said:—

"In concluding this short account of our military operations, I say to all that Belgium can regard with pride the task accomplished by her army during this unprecedented struggle. The army fully performed its duty, carried to a high point the national prestige and the reputation of our arms, and rendered the whole world an inestimable service."

HONOUR TO THE DEAD.

His Majesty then testified to the deeds of the Allied troops, and paid a respectful tribute to the dead, both Belgian and Allied. "Honour be also to our glorious dead, who fell facing the enemy on the battlefield and before the firing party, to those who perished on the barbed wire along the Dutch frontier, to those who were traitorously murdered, to those who suffered a martyr's death in atrocious prisons and concentration camps, to those who died of grief and distress, all deserved well of their country, and their names should be added to those who fought in 1830. It is my heartfelt desire to congratulate the occupied parts of the country on the noble attitude preserved by them under the German yoke. My first thought goes out to the relatives of soldiers who remained almost without news for four and a half years, whereas the combatants in the other armies continued in contact with their families, and in the exchange of affectionate correspondence, and during periodical leave could enjoy the necessary mutual encouragement. The Belgians outside Belgium and those within found themselves separated by an impassable barrier. In spite of the ingenious and admirable efforts of those who, at the risk of their liberty, suffered and concentrated camps, to set themselves to keep in constant touch the war inflicted on our children at the front and on the relatives who remained at home a prolonged torture of living and suffering without knowing what fate reserved for them. With what valour did the Belgian people stand this long and cruel trial. Every day would be a fresh pang to material privations, anxiety for the morrow, and the horrors of distress. The many branches of relief work, which ministered so magnificently to our needs, softened the rigour of these conditions. All classes of society, animated with the same spirit of mutual understanding and affection, were seen to draw closely together to allay suffering and distress. Women once again displayed their goodness and that intuition which enables them to discover the wound to be healed and the pain to be soothed. These noble feelings of solidarity maintained throughout the country the most solid ties, and they constitute a living testimony to a union which cannot be broken in the future. Suffering nobly shared

HEMMED IN BY WAR.

EFFECT OF SEA POWER ON INLAND SWITZERLAND.

[BY H. J. GREENWALL.]

The further east one travels from Great Britain, the greater becomes one's knowledge of the part the British Grand Fleet played in winning the war; sea power and the food question are so closely allied.

In Switzerland one finds a country that for more than four years was hemmed in by belligerent countries. Sea power strangled the Central Powers, and Switzerland had to suffer with them. In this country there are no fewer than nine food cards, and the rules most strictly enforced. The daily allowance of bread is about seven ounces; half an ounce of fat is all that may be consumed per day. There are butter cards and there are cheese cards, but I have not seen either commodity since I left France.

Sometimes one can be supplied with a tiny drop of milk with one's morning cup of tea, but this had better not be reckoned upon. The Swiss are paying the penalty of supplying Germany with milk. They have little themselves, but they have been sending more than 400,000 pints to Germany each week.

The only important article of food that is not rationed in Switzerland is meat. There is plenty, and probably to spare, for much meat has walked on its four legs over the switzerland path. Switzerland knows that had Germany controlled the seas, she would most likely have starved, but, if she has gone short, it is because of the German submarine campaign. She thinks it over and compares what the *Entente* has allowed her with the very meagre food allowance from Germany. Because coal is lacking, trains crawl in Switzerland to-day, and as if she had not suffered enough, Germany tried to make her defeat coincide with a Bolshevik uprising here. While the civilised world, including French Switzerland, hung out flags and acclaimed the victors, Berlin and the rest of Germany, Switzerland was practically under martial law. Machine guns were at street corners, and while French, British, and Belgian interned prisoners sang and cheered, thousands of people, including myself, were dodging cavalry charges. Finally, the Federal Government proceeded up the Bolsheviks, and hung them, bag and baggage, over the frontier into their "spiritual home"—Germany.

Afraid of invasion by Germany, and fearful of the Bolsheviks, the Swiss Army very smartly and German looking in shrapnel helmets—had been mobilised, demobilised, and remobilised. The Bolsheviks have gone, but the imprint of sea power will leave its mark on Switzerland for many a day.—*Daily Express*.

and borne with bold heart has become a common patrimony, as it maintained during those days in the noble population that were confidence, which has been fully justified by events."

WHY NAUGHTY FOUGHT.

The King proceeded to appeal for national unity, and foreshadowed an extensive programme of political and judicial reforms and economic and industrial reconstruction. He concluded:—

"By their constancy, stoicism, and heroism, the Belgian army, and Belgian people won the sympathies and admiration of the world, and became in its eyes the expression of the sacred cause of justice. Unfalteringly true to her obligations, but unjustly attacked, Belgium took up arms to defend her honour and independence. She leaves the struggle bruised, but proud, and crowned with glory. Victorious and emancipated from the neutrality imposed upon her by the treaties which the war has shaken to their foundations, she will enjoy complete independence. These treaties which determined our position in Europe did not protect us against the most criminal attack. There must be no more crises such as those of which the country was a victim. Belgium, restored to her rights, will settle her destinies according to her needs and aspirations in complete sovereignty. She must find in a new statute guarantees which will make her safe from the danger of future aggression, and she will take the place which fits her dignity and rank in the coming international community founded on justice. Foreign invasion and occupation have inflicted on the country immense damage, complete reparation for which is due to it from the enemy."

At the outbreak of hostilities, Belgium tried to prevent an extension of the war to the territory of the Congo Basin, but in vain. The aggression of Germany compelled us to fight. Here the colonial army did its duty in very difficult circumstances. The events of the war in Africa, the loyalty of the native populations, and the progress made, have created between Belgium and the Congo, indestructible ties. As Belgium solemnly and spontaneously proclaimed on the occasion of the taking over of the Congo, the protection and welfare of the natives will remain our first care. They are, moreover, necessary conditions for the development of the colonies. We are determined to make all the sacrifices necessary for the pursuit and fulfilment of our civilising mission in Africa. The nation will set itself to multiplying the means of transport in the colony, for the commercial development of its immense natural wealth. Our colonial territory is considered to form an integral part of the country. The powerful friendship with which Belgium has been surrounded will remain as true to her in peace as they were in war, and they will help the country to set up machinery again and obtain supplies. By commercial conventions with the great Allied countries, Belgium will obtain wide access to new markets and ensure the future of the port of Antwerp. The nation unanimously pays tribute of homage to all the Allied and Associated countries, which with her carried through to victory the heroic war for the defence of right and liberty."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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JANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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BRITISH COLONIES

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

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SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

BABY HAD ECZEMA CUTICURA HEALS

On Face and Head. Very
Restless. Scratched
Dreadfully.

"When my baby was six weeks old he broke out with a bad rash on his face and head. I was told it was eczema. The child was very restless and scratched himself dreadfully so that I had to bandage his head and hands. We got very little sleep. Then I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. They stopped the itching and itching and after using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment with the Soap he was quite healed." (Signed) Mrs. L. Bogshaw, 45, Victoria Rd., Brighton, Sheffield, Eng.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British Empire, 1, Newbury & Sons, Ltd., 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

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"ARETHUSA" Training Ship.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Chairman of Ship Committee: HOWSON F. DE VITT, Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLACE and HERBERT G. COVINGTON.

To BRITONS EVERYWHERE—

Of the Eight Old "Aethusa" Boys in H.M.S. "Vindictive" at Zeebrugge, one of the V.C. the others the D.S.M.

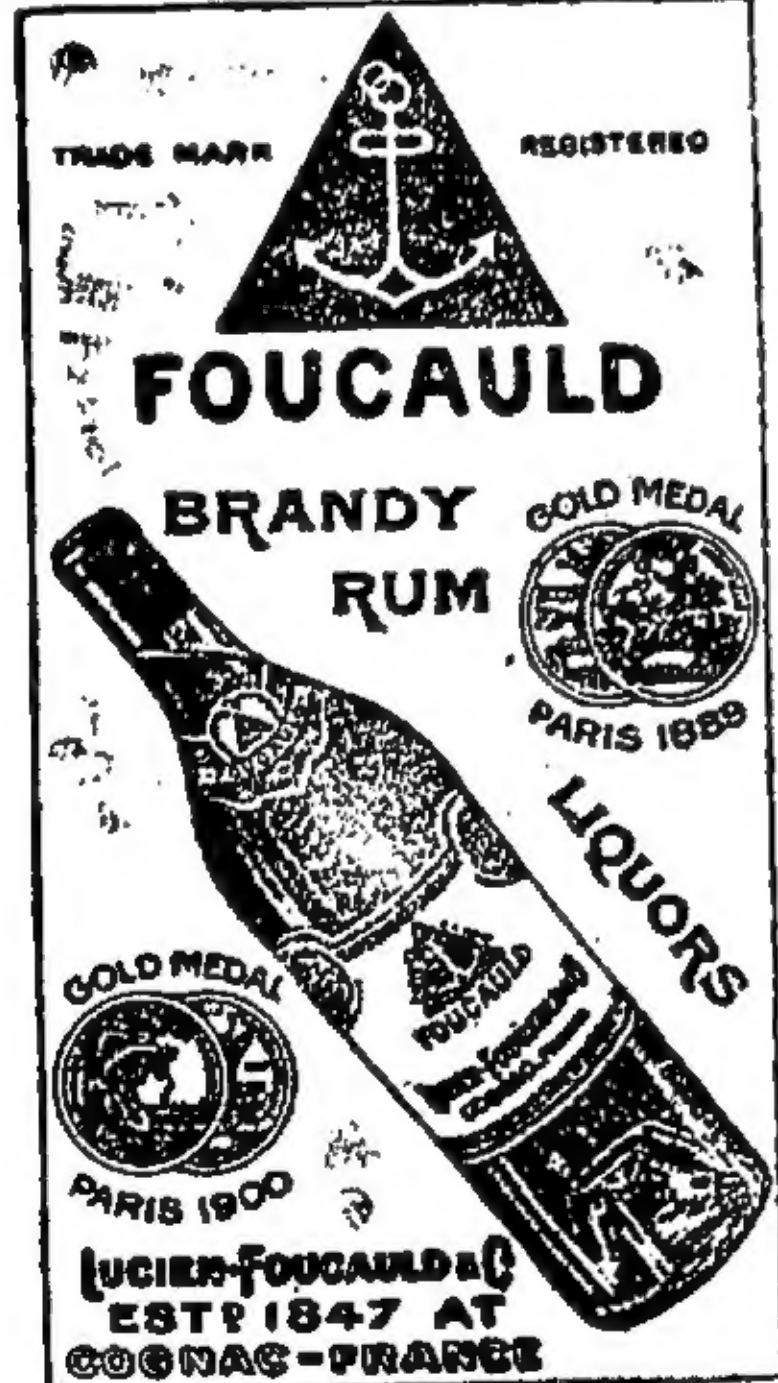
Altogether over 2,400 Old Boys are in the Royal Navy, many were in the Jutland battle, the Falkland Islands battle and other engagements in the East and in the North Sea. It is of the utmost importance that the splendid work of the "Aethusa" Training Ship should be well maintained. 6,500 Boys are in the Mercantile Marine, and a further 4,000 are signed over to the British Army, and the British Empire. These facts should give an appeal to all who are interested in the British Empire. It is only by the maintenance of a shorter of funds, it can only be accomplished by an increase of subscriptions and donations and by special gifts to the War Emergency Fund, in order to meet the increased cost of food and materials. The Committee please earnestly for a generous response and all gifts will be gratefully and gratefully acknowledged if sent to 104, Shaftesbury Ave., W.C.2.

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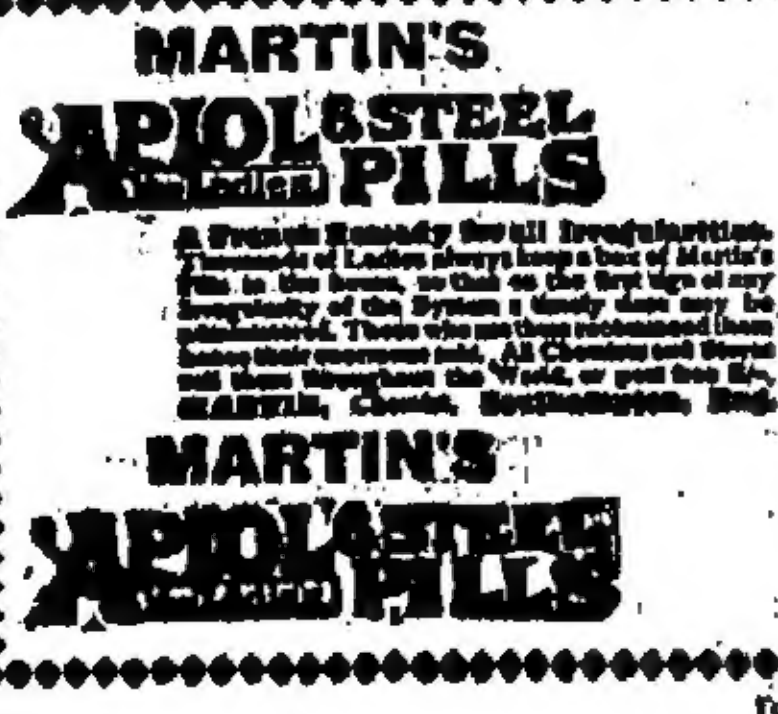
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Invaluable for diseases of these important organs. Glands, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Arteriosclerosis, leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Leclerc, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris, 12, Rue de Valenciennes, New York, 30, Broadway, New York, Toronto, Montreal, London, Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington, India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH POLITICS. A TILT AT THE TORY PARTY.

The *San Francisco Examiner*, in a leading article expressing the fear that the Tory Party may endeavour to curb British liberty, says:

After a great war it has been the history of the world that reaction sets in against the victor. Nothing better than war illustrates the truth of those lines, the greatest perhaps, in the English language, by Kipling:

If you can meet with triumph and disaster And treat those two impostors just the same.

All down through the ages of which we have a record, even the most complete victory has taken something out of the very winners of the victory, and often the vanquished have in the long run won the greatest advantage.

Great Britain and France especially want to beware lest the Germans, freed from their chains and becoming the freest people in Europe, do not rise stronger out of the ashes of their defeat than France and especially Great Britain. It cannot be doubted that the British Cabinet has become reactionary. It cannot be doubted that Lloyd George's coalition with the British Tories during the war, and justified, perhaps, by the war, has converted the Liberal ministry which entered the war into a reactionary Tory Cabinet. But the continuance of this coalition between Lloyd George and the British Tories has much less justification, if any, in the great radical which Lloyd George once was, now that the war is over.

It is certain that Germany, unless a second "Holy Alliance" is formed by the Allies to destroy liberal ideas in the world, will gain out of this war complete political freedom—a political freedom equal to that enjoyed by any country in the world. It is also highly probable that they will gain out of the war an economic freedom equally important and one vastly greater than that enjoyed by any nation except the British colonies in Australasia and the Russian people, if they succeed in preserving the fruits of their revolution.

Great Britain had, before this war, achieved a practical political freedom, though preserving archaic forms and names of political institutions inconsistent with democracy. But forms of government and names of institutions are unimportant, if under them political democracy reigns supreme. We are just beginning to appreciate that to win political democracy is only to win half a battle; that a complete victory for democracy requires the establishment of an economic democracy. It requires the overthrow of an economic autocracy. It requires an equality not only of every man before the law, but of every man before the established economic conditions. As a matter of fact, you cannot have one without the other. You can have the theory of equality of every man before the law, but unless you have economic equality you will never have any thing but the theory of equality of all men before the law. It is absurd to say that a poor man has an equal chance with a man of great wealth anywhere, under any political institutions, however politically free in theory they may be.

But so far as mere political freedom is concerned, political democracy could go no further in Great Britain as political democracy could go. But no one dreamt that out of the mere political freedom and democracy of Great Britain. There was fear that the war would delay the growing appreciation of the necessity for economic as well as political freedom.

But a day there appears, at least on the surface of things, to be a serious danger not only of a loss in progress toward economic democracy, but even a loss in mere political democracy in Great Britain. According to our latest dispatches, the Lloyd George-Balfour-Bonar Law coalition party proposes to reorganize the House of Lords as to make it a body of real power under the camouflage of converting the House of Lords from a hereditary body into a body "having access to the people." It is alleged that the Tory party is hatching a scheme to give the House of Lords real power.

Now, there cannot be any doubt that any scheme coming out of the Tory party as it is said this scheme does, which attempts to give the House of Lords real legislative power in England is a reactionary scheme intended to set political democracy in Great Britain back a hundred years. We may depend upon it that any talk about changing the House of Lords in order to make it accessible to the people and to deprive it of its hereditary power is more camouflage, is merely to sugar-coat a downright reactionary revolution of the British body politic. The House of Lords, to-day, is nothing but an ornament. It has no power whatever. The British House of Commons is supreme. The House of Lords does not veto any of its laws, neither do any of the judges dare to declare any law of the House of Lords unconstitutional. It is the most effective representative body the world has known. It is working so satisfactorily that no sentiment has sprung up for the initiative and referendum in England, because the necessity for it has not been apparent, since the legislative power is not hedged about by a hundred checks and balances which form barbed-wire entanglements and trenches and dugouts behind which

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TROUBLE ON A TRANSPORT. AUSTRALIAN TROOPS ON VERGE OF REVOLT.

A Melbourne message of December 29th says: Five hundred New South Wales and Queensland soldiers, who reached Melbourne by a transport on Friday, refused to travel further by that vessel. They were given leave to go ashore on Friday, but could not be persuaded to re-embark and continue their journey by sea. On reaching Melbourne, they called at the rooms of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League and made serious charges of bad feeding, over-crowding and lack of discipline on the transport. Those charges were later repeated to the staff officer for returned soldiers, and again the men firmly refused to return to the ship—midnight when their leave would expire. Last evening, a special train was provided for the men, who travelled to Sydney on the understanding that they would pay their own fares. Before entraining, the men alleged that there was gross lack of order on the transport, and that on two occasions the troops were on the verge of revolt because there was little room for rank and file to exercise. The sergeants agreed to hand over the space allotted for men of sergeant's rank and over, but this was not permitted. The men alleged that the officers were unduly large, and there was an ugly incident when the officers, with drawn revolvers, ordered the soldiers gathered below and threatened to shoot the officers who had threatened their comrades with revolvers. Representatives of the rank and file appealed successfully to them not to revolt, and, subsequently, special privileges were granted the men. Regarding food, the men complain that they did not receive the scale of rations posted up for personal. The men appointed representatives on the ship, and they collected information which they desire to place before a Government inquiry.

Regrettable happenings occurred when the transport reached Durban, where leave was not granted on account of the epidemic of influenza in South Africa. A few broke away and actually returned to the vessel for pay, which was refused. A large number went ashore in a barge, and as the men refused to mount guard one was formed of officers and sergeants who had rifles and fixed bayonets and revolvers. The naval transport officer at Durban requested the officer commanding the troops to allow the remainder ashore as many Australians were already in town.

A party of 20 of the men visited Port Melbourne, yesterday, and made merry. A military prison was arrived with four attendants, who ordered the men to enter the vehicle. The order was ignored, and three of the soldiers who were seized were released by their comrades. When the position looked threatening a civilian pointed out that the men had barely time to catch their train to Sydney. The men then left in a body unmolested.

The small minority enjoying special privilege has been able, in this country, to fight off the progressive advance of the great majority.

It is inconceivable that any plan would come out of the Tory party to give the House of Lords real power or to give any second legislative chamber real power that did not so hedge about the method by which its members were to be elected and the character of its tenure of office as to remove it far from popular control, to make it unresponsive to the public will and thus to make it the fastness of plutocracy and special privilege, which constitute the economic autocracy of Great Britain and of America and of France.

If a revolution of this character takes place in Great Britain, the British people will have lost more out of this war, which they supposed they were fighting to preserve democracy in this world, than if they lost the war, while the German people, set free from their political and economic autocracy, will gain more than any of the victors. It is astonishing, it is tragic, that with the lessons of history before us, people will go on committing the same mistakes and suffering the same penalties that their prototypes in the years gone by have committed and have suffered. And the best democracies of Greece were destroyed by their military successes; and Rome, the most democratic government of her time, was also destroyed internally by the results of her victories.

The American people admire, and indeed, love the Great Britain of the Liberal Party. The British Government is a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Under the Tories it has been guilty of the worst international assassinations, barbarities and faithlessness known to history. Under the Liberal Government it has won the respect, the admiration and affection of the whole world. If the British people fall under the rule of a Tory government, as a result of the last general election, it will be a matter which the American people will grieve over almost as much as the people of Great Britain will surely grieve when they wake up to see what has happened and what the consequences of it must be.

Under a Tory government there must always exist suspicion between America and Great Britain, because Americans know from their history that a Tory government never has yet, with the least exception, been friendly to America. Two out of five of our foreign wars have been with Great Britain under a Tory government, and we came within a hair's breadth of waging two more wars with Great Britain under a Tory government. Had a Tory government controlled Great Britain, it is doubtful whether the American people would have tolerated the entrance of America into this great war.

Let us watch the progress of events in England with great interest and great anxiety, for it means much to us.

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The Committee think that the doctrine of the right of the landowner to the air space over his land would be fatal to civil aeronautics. On the other hand, to allow unrestricted flying over private property at all altitudes would interfere with the reasonable rights of landowners.

Recent experience has shown the danger of foreign aircraft flying over prohibited areas of strategic importance.

average, say, £1 000 miles an hour, is sufficient to enable airmail service to be provided, and to offer a sufficiently marked saving of time over land transit; on an overseas journey such as the passage to Dublin, the saving of time is much more evident. It would be no exaggeration to estimate the fee at 1s. or more per letter for an inland air-mail to prove remunerative.

The cost of electric cable communication, say, to Johannesburg, at £8 10s. per 100 words (as messages are taken about 100 words each), compared with the cost which can be contrasted with the cost—say 2s. 6d., of sending a letter of 5,000 words to the same spot in six days by aeroplane. The London mail could in the future be conveyed to Calcutta in four hours, instead of six or six-and-a-half months at present. These instances illustrate the intrinsic utility of air services, apart from the value of making closer links within the Empire and of

NEED FOR STATE AID.

The third Special Committee, who dealt with the business aspect, were impressed with the importance of keeping the aircraft manufacturing industry the interests of national defence, and they expressed the opinion that if no steps were taken to foster it, the development of civil transport services would not be sufficient for some years.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

the Government accept our main position¹⁾ that the fullest possible development of civil aerial transport comes immediately after the war is a natural necessity, and that it cannot be delayed without State action, it will be necessary for them to settle at once the form that action is to take.

In any event, the negotiation of a Convention, at any rate with our Government, and, probably, the arrangement of agreements with the Dominion Governments of the Empire, to reduce inter-Imperial and international air traffic, would seem to be indispensable prerequisites to action, and should, we would suggest, be taken in hand as early as possible.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

February 18th

Chongyung, British str., 1,424 tons, Capt. Perkins, from Bangkok, which port she left on February 11th, with a cargo of rice, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Ichu Maru, Japanese str., 650 tons, Capt. Taka, from Saigon, which port she left on February 14th, with a cargo of rice, Osawa & Co.

Kanagawa, Chinese str., 252 tons, Capt. de Saum, from Kwang Chow Wan, which port she left on February 17th, with a general cargo, Sing On & Co.

Singap, British str., 1,061 tons, Capt. Jones, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 15th, with a general cargo, Butterfield & Swire.

Wanhai, Chinese str., 553 tons, Capt. Bahre, from Saigon, which port she left on February 14th, with a cargo of rice, Grindley & Co.

February 19th

Africa Maru, Japanese str., 9,490 tons, Captain Yamamoto, from Manila, which port she left on February 17th, with a general cargo.

Chuen On, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. Jorg, from Hainan, which port she left on February 16th, with a general cargo, Lun Yick S.S. Co.

Hwai Hui, Chinese str., 2,760 tons, Capt. Kan, from Kobe and Moji, with a general cargo, N.Y.K.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese str., 3,840 tons, Capt. Enji, from Yokohama and Nagasaki, which port she left on February 15th, with a general cargo, N.Y.K.

Kuchikou, British str., 1,226 tons, Capt. Cole, from Chong, which port she left on February 12th, with a general cargo, Butterfield & Swire.

Linnah, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. Backus, from Bangkok, which port she left on February 12th, with a general cargo and rice, Butterfield & Swire.

Rotorua, British str., 555 tons, Captain Griffiths, from Samoa Bay and Hainan, with a cargo of salt, Snowman & Co.

Tamagawa Maru, Japanese str., 549 tons, Capt. Takasaki, from Sama Bay, Hainan, which port she left on February 15th, with a cargo of salt, Osawa & Co.

Urasu Maru, Japanese str., 1,729 tons, Captain Kimura, from Dairen and Tientsin, with a general cargo, N.Y.K.

Woo Sang, British str., 1,127 tons, Capt. Ashmore, from Wuhu, which port she left on February 14th, with a cargo of rice, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

February 18th

Corinthia, for Swatow.

Chongyung, for Haiphong.

Wanhai, for Kobe.

Hainan, for Shanghai.

Hok Kanton, for Haiphong.

Wanhai, for Manila.

Wanhai, for Bangkok.

Yang Tse Kiang, for Haiphong.

February 19th.

Bourbon, for Hongkong.

Courageuse, for Manila.

Tehang, for Canton.

Ichu Maru, for Kobe.

Kuchikou, for Haiphong.

Koon Shing, for Shanghai.

Kwong Tai, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Manaburi, for Saigon.

Rijo Maru, for Keelung.

Rotorua, for Canton.

Singan, for Canton.

Woo Sang, for Whampoa.

Tomakura Maru, for Melbourne.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS

Per s.s. *Africa Maru*, February 19th:—Messrs. C. F. Starkey, Henry Edward and L. F. Bumo.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 18th, at 12.25.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased considerably at Weihaiwei; other changes are slight. An anti-cyclone is probably developing over N. China, and the monsoon may be expected to freshen.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.25 inches, against an average of 2.43 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock — N.E. winds, fresh; fair.

Formosa Channel — N. winds, fresh to strong.

South Coast of China between Formosa and Hongkong — The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — The same as Hongkong and Lamook. No. 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWILCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 24th inst. at Noon will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 17th, 1919. 1343

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN, HANKAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR STRAITS, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Cargo for the above Port. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Suez and Validable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangements) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the overcoasting Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co. Ltd.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

on the 26th February.

For freight and further particulars apply to:—

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents. 244

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SINGAPORE & PENANG ... "VAN WAERWILCK" ... Thurs. 20th Feb. 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 21st Feb. 8 a.m.

MANILA ... "CHOYANG" ... Sat. 22nd Feb. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI ... "OHIPSHING" ... Sun. 23rd Feb. 11 a.m.

TIENSIN ... "YUSANG" ... Mon. 24th Feb. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "WOSANG" ... Tues. 25th Feb. 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "YUSANG" ... Wed. 26th Feb. 11 a.m.

MANILA ... "YATSHING" ... Thurs. 27th Feb. 11 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "YATSHING" ... Fri. 28th Feb. 11 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITDI" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWILCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when in ballast.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Labad Day.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choochoo.

UNDER STRAITS SETTLEMENTS GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS, all European passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptions affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to:—

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, this Harbour has been divided into four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k", nearest Hongkong "h", midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m", and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's Office. 2. From Harbour Master's Office to Bluff Point. 3. From Bluff Point to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SPORE, PANG & CNO	MORRIS MARU	Brit. str.	...	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
EDON or LPOOL via SPORE, PANG & CNO	CELESTES MARU	Jap. str.	...	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 11 a.m.
LONDON	KORUM MARU	Jap. str.	...	...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th Mar.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th Apr.
NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 26th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	THE BANK LINE LIMITED	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
AUTRELL'S PORTS via MANILA	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th Mar.
BUSTOS, AIBES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 11 a.m.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st Mar.
TIENSIN	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.
TIENSIN & TIENTSIN	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at Noon
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 16th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 18th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 21st Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 24th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 29th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 3rd May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 5th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 6th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 7th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 9th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	CHINA	Jap. str.	...	...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI						

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

as to Rates & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAID
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 20th Feb. Noon.
WUHU	"PAOTING"	On 20th Feb. 3 P.M.
TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 21st Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Feb. 10 A.M.
HONGKONG	"KWANGSI"	On 23rd Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 24th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Feb. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Airships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at WUHU.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	... Capt. J. W. Evans	"TUESDAY,"	25th Feb. at 1 P.M.
"SHANTAN"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	"FRIDAY,"	28th Feb. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRANK & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	6th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	...	4th March.
HEJAZ	...	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
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Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamers' arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, etc., apply to E. V. D. FARR, Superintendents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU 12,330 Tons. Mon. 24th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU 12,330 Tons. Wed. 18th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 12,700 Tons. Fri. 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons. Mon. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	...	
LONDON & LIVERPOOL	MISHIMA MARU 10,950 Tons. Mon. 24th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, and PORT SAID	SADO MARU 12,560 Tons. Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, CEBU, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons. Thu. 20th Feb. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	...	
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, HAWAII, MALACCA & COLOMBO	YUBARI MARU 6,000 Tons. Beginning of March.	
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SHINTO MARU	22,000	5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	27th Mar.
KORRA MARU	20,000	22nd April, From YHAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YHAMA.
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GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February.
MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	...
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HIMALAYA MARU" ... End of March.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"BURMA MARU" ... Thursday, 27th February.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.	...
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.	"PEKING MARU" ... Middle of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th February.
	"MEXICO MARU" ... Monday, 17th March.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"TAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 25th February.

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For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.
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